

THE CHAMPION CHRONICLE

VOLUME 13

CHAMPION, (Alberta) THURSDAY, OCT. 22, 1931

NUMBER 20

We're Giving Away

This Full size 25c Tube of

Colgates' Ribbon Dental Cream

WITH YOUR PURCHASE OF ANY OF THE FOLLOWING ITEMS

Palmolive Shaving Cream	35c	Colgate's Shaving Lotion	50c
Colgate's Ribbon Dental Cream	25c	Paraffine Shave Lotion	50c
Colgate's Rapid Shave Cream	34c	Vaseline Hair Tonic	40c
Palmolive Shampoo	50c	Colgate's Clover Lotion	35c

The Champion Pharmacy

Druggists & Chemists

Champion Meat Market

AT YOUR SERVICE

With a full stock of Fresh Killed Local Meats

and

a carefully selected Stock of Packing House Products.

H. E. GILL

McCullough Bros. Forced Sale! A Sale of Everything

Entire Stock Goes on the
Altar of Sacrifice.

Sale Closes October 31

Come! Come!

McCULLOUGH BROS.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

More Hogs WANTED

CASH on Day of Delivery

Every Hog Graded by

GOVERNMENT GRADER

Will Buy Any Time—Slipping Day

every THURSDAY

Let me be your Slipper,

HARRY SMITH

Phone 1215 for Particulars.

Champion United Church

Sunday, October 25th, 10:30 a.m., Sunday School at Blisston

11 a.m. Morning Worship at Bliss

ton, 3 p.m. Service and Sunday School

at Sanderson.

11 a.m. Champion Sunday school,

7:30 p.m., Evening Worship at

Champion. Subject, "Holiness."

"What it is."

Rev. Peter Dawson Minister

HERBERT J. MABER
SOLICITOR, BARRISTER, NOTARY

VULCAN

At Champion Every Thursday.

Dr. H. NEWTON HEAL

DENTAL SURGEON

In Champion Tuesdays,
Fridays and Saturdays.

COAL

Therriault Mine

If It's Therriault Coal It's the best Cook Stove Coal In Town.

\$3.50 per ton at mine.

Delivered in Champion

55c per ton.

Phone 407

ERNEST RHODES, Operator.

MISS RUBY GRAHAM

Teacher of Piano and Theory

STUDIO
Residence of Mrs. G. M. Campbell.

Tuition, 75 cts.

Champion Lodge
A. F. & A. M.
G. R. A.

Metsa second Thursday
day in each month. Visiting brothers

J. D. HENDERSON, G. L. DEPUE,
W. M. Secreto v.

LAMONT-DODDS

A quiet wedding, of interest to many in Southern Alberta, took place in the Pro-Cathedral, Calgary, on Wednesday October 14, Rev. J. M. Hod, united in marriage, Margaret Myrtle, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Dobie of Vulcan, formerly of Tabor, to Mr. Herbert T. Lamont of Champion, Alberta.

Following a trip to visit cities to the west, Lamont will take up residence at Champion where Mr. Lamont is manager of the Canadian Commerce—Lethbridge Herald.

"All Quiet on the Western Front." War stripped of all propaganda! The real story of the world's greatest conflict as it last can be told! Not the story of any nation, but the story of the human race!

An item regarding Chinese wheat production taken from "The Budget" issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool, is of more than passing interest. While China has raised wheat for centuries, never before, as far as can be learned, has an attempt been made by the Chinese government to estimate production or to keep records of production and consumption. However, this year a statistical department has been devised and the first estimate of wheat production made. The figure is given as 804,755,000 bushels. Of this amount the Manchurian crop is estimated at 145,200,000 bushels, and that of China proper at 461,167,000 bushels.

A country, covering two fifths of the total area of Canada, that is free of poverty and unemployment, without a suggestion of communism, is found in the "Territories" according to Col. J. K. Cornwall, veteran trader of Arctic Circle and the North West Territories, who recently travelled over Canadian National Railways to the east, following his return to civilization from the district of Great Bear Lake, where new mining developments have created great interest during the past summer. In this land, there about 1,000 white men, including traders, trappers, prospectors, rivermen and barge men, and about 6,000 Indians and Eskimos. Doctors are the only professional men and, if they were not subsidized by the government to go to medical attention to the Indians, they would be the poorest men in the country, because health prevails everywhere, Col. Cornwall told newspapermen.

Both H. E. Gill and George Aleck were able to be around although Mr. Gill is badly battered up as a result of the auto accident north of Vulcan on Friday night. Mr. Aleck discovered that injuries considered slight at the time were decidedly painful afterwards. Mr. Gill has several damaged ribs, in addition to an injured back. The car, which was brought to Kramer's garage, was completely wrecked as far as the body was concerned, although the engine and running parts were not seriously damaged.

Boat H. E. Gill and George Aleck were able to be around although Mr. Gill is badly

battered up as a result of the auto accident north of Vulcan on Friday night. Mr. Aleck

discovered that injuries con-

sidered slight at the time were

decidedly painful afterwards.

Mr. Gill has several damaged

ribs, in addition to an injured

back. The car, which was

brought to Kramer's garage,

was completely wrecked as far

as the body was concerned,

although the engine and run-

ning parts were not seriously

damaged.

Mr. Gill and George Aleck

were both admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

Mr. Gill was admitted to the

hospital Saturday morning.

AUCTION SALE!

Having received instructions from the undersigned, who is leaving the country, I will sell by Public Auction on the premises, Five and One-half miles East of CHAMPION,

On TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27th

Commencing 9.30 a.m., the following :

Ten Head Good Work Horses.

2 Milch Cows, one fresh recently; Steer, 2 years old; Heifer, 1 year old;
2 Calves, 25 Chickens, 2 Brood Sows, 6 Geese.

Harness, Implements, Etc.

4 Sets Breeching Harness

3 Sets Lead Harness

9 Extra Collars

Set Single Harness

McCormick-Deering Binder,
nearly new.

John Deere Binder

Dump Rake

Van Brunt Press Drill

McCormick 20 Run High Wheel
Drill, sub-seeder attachment

10 Ft. Massey-Harris Cultivator

8 Ft. John Deere Double Disc

12 Ft. Rod Weeder

10 Ft. John Deere Packer

3-Bottom Cockshutt Disc Plow

3-Bottom Hamilton Disc Plow

Set Harrows

Harrow Cart

Fleury Feed Grinder

4 In. John Deere Wagon, with
triple box.

3 1-2 Adams Wagon, grain box

3 Wagons and Bundle Racks

Wagon Running Gear

Spring Wagon

Dump Cart, Single Buggy

2 1-2 In. Massey-Harris Sleigh

Jumper

1 1-2 h. p. McCormick-Deering
Engine, nearly new

Pump Jack

Tank Heater

2 Grain Picklers

Full Line Blacksmith's Tools

5 Log Chains

Double Barrel Shotgun

Repeating Rifle

Ford Touring Car

Large Number of Doubletrees,
Eveners and Equalizers

Stack of Green Feed

Household Effects

Kitchen Range, Heating Stove, Gasoline Stove with Oven, Dining Table, Buffet, Kitchen Cabinet, Kitchen Cupboard, Sewing Machine; 5 Beds, Springs and Mattresses; 2 Children's Beds, Some Bedding, Dresser, Commode, Davenport, 3 Rocking Chairs, 6 Kitchen Chairs, High Chair, Chiffoniere, Cream Separator, Washing Machine and Wringer, Dishes, Cooking Utensils and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

TERMS: CASH.

Free Lunch at Noon.

A. ASH, P. M. PATTERSON, A. HOPKINS,

Proprietor.

Clerk.

Auctioneer.



THE HOUSE OF DREAMS-COME-TRUE

BY MARGARET PEDLER

Author Of "The Splendid Hermit" & "For Ever!"
Hodder & Stoughton, Ltd., London.

CHAPTER III.—Continued.

He made no answer, but "released her instantly, and in her anxiety to show him how well she could manage his hurried on, struck the tip of the slate which was still wearing against little hummock of frozen snow, and all but fell. He caught her as she stumbled.

"I think," he remarked dryly, "you would do well to sacrifice your independence till your feet are on more equal terms with one another."

Jean laughed rustily.

"I think I should," she agreed meekly.

He led her to where the prone trunk of a tree offered a seat of sorts, then sat down himself, leaning back in state. Recurring in a few moments his kilt beside her and fastened it on—securely this time—to the slender foot she extended towards him.

"You're much too incompetent to be out on the ice alone," he remarked as he took up his pipe.

A faint flush of annoyance rose in Jean's cheeks at the uncompromising frankness of the observation.

"What are your friends thinking of to let you do such a thing?" he pursued, blandly ignoring her, mute indignation.

"I have no friends here. I am my own mistress," she replied rather tartly.

He was still kneeling in the snow in front of her. Now he sat back on his heels and suggested her face in a sharp, close scrutiny. Almost, she thought, she detected a subtle veiled suspicion in the keen glance.

"You're not the sort of girl to be headed about—about a hotel," he said at last, as though apologetic.

"How do you know what I'm like?" she retorted quickly. "You are hardly qualified to judge."

"I'm not so unromantic," he said. "I do not know what you are—but I do know very certainly what you are not. And—smiling a little—"I think we just had just ocular demonstration of that fact that you were accustomed to female for yourself."

There was something singularly attractive about his smile. It lightened his whole face, revealing the set-tight gravity that seemed habitual to it, and seemed herself smiling back in response.

"Well, as a matter of fact, I'm not," she admitted. "I came here with my father, and he was—was suddenly

called away. I am going on to stay with friends."

"This is my last day here," he remarked with sudden irrellevance. "I am off next morning."

"You're not stopping at the hotel, are you?"

"He shook his head.

"No, I'm staying at a friend's chateau a little way away from it. Mais, voyons, monsieur! You'll catch cold sitting there. Are you too frightened to try the ice again?"

He seemed to assume that her next essay would be in his company.

Jean spoke with little hesitation.

"But no, I'm not here to have a lesson with Monsieur Griolot this morning. He is an instructor," she explained. "But he was engaged coaching—what's the word when I can't say?"

"And what is that, Monsieur Griolot? Can you see him?"

Jean's glance ranged over the scattered figures on the rink.

"Yes. There he is."

Her eyes followed the direction indicated.

"He seems to be well occupied at the moment," he commented. "Suppose I waited until you allow me to act as coach?"

She hesitated. This stranger appeared to be uncompromisingly progressive in his tendencies.

"I'm perfectly capable," he added dryly.

"I'm sure of that. But—"

His eyes twinkled.

"But it would not be quite 'conni' if it wasn't?"

"It would, but we'd be a little behind schedule," he replied cordially.

Jean looked at him with dancing eyes. Having once yielded to the day's unconventional adventure, she was easily swayed by further, wholly-hearted to the enjoyment of it.

She made one reservation, however. Some instinct of self-protection prevented her from enlightening her companion as to her partly English nationality. This was no real necessity for the two who spoke French with the utmost fluency, and his assumption that she was a French woman seemed in some way to limit the feeling of intimacy, to keep her at a little distance, a little of the freedom of an incognito.

"To la bonne heure!" she exclaimed gaily. "So you invite me to share your lunch, monsieur le champion?"

"I suppose I'll have to pay for my day," he replied, smiling.

They strolled for the bank, and when he had helped off her skates and removed his own, slinging them over his arm, they strolled along the snow-covered path, the sun now high in the sky, its rays upwards through the pine-woods.

As they left the bright sunlight which still glittered on the snowy slopes behind them, the air became cool and plunged suddenly into another world—a still, mysterious, twilight place, where the snow underfoot muffled the sound of their steps and the long shadows of the pines barred their path with sinister, distorted shapes.

(To Be Continued.)

Making More Butter

A statement just issued by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Company shows that butter production in Canada has apparently increased during the seven months ending July 1, 1931, by 25,379,726 pounds, or about 15.5 per cent, as compared with the corresponding period last year.

He came down to breakfast quite early on his first morning at the country hotel.

"Will you take tea, coffee or coco?" the waitress asked.

"Whatever you call it."

It was that bitter note which won the day. In some subtle, subconscious way Jean sensed the pain which lay at the bottom of it. She answered impulsively:

"Very well. It shall be as you wish."

A rarely sweet smile curved the man's grave lips.

"Thank you," he said simply.

CHAPTER IV.

The Stolen Day

"Encore une fois! Bravo! That went better!"

Monsieur Griolot's understudy had amply justified his claim to capability. After a minute's study at his hands, he found her prowess in the art of skating considerably enhanced.

She was even beginning to master the mysteries of "cross-cuts" and "rocking turns," a somewhat attenuated Jean glancing with admiration at the ice to her credit.

"You are really a wonderful instructor," she acknowledged, surveying the graven witness to her progress with considerable satisfaction.

Her eyes sparkled triumphantly.

"There is something to be said for the pupil, also," he replied. "But now—glancing at her watch—"I vote we can have a bath for lunch."

"I'm afraid I must go to the hotel with some dismay."

"But not lunch at the hotel," interposed her companion quickly.

"Where then, monsieur?"

"Up there!" he pointed towards the pine-woods. "Above the woods there

Germany Building Glass Houses

Young Woman Architect Predicts They Will Be Common

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.

The Germans are building glass houses now, she says, and she sees a few more, several of them. Of course the glass has to be of the strongest sort. They are using glass also to decorate interiors. Sometimes it is transparent.

People who live in glass houses will be no more exceptional than those whose dwellings are brick, stone or wood within a few years, Jean says, according to Margaret V. Van Pelt, young New York architect. Miss Van Pelt, who recently became a member of a long established New York firm of architects, has returned to work in her New York office after a year studying trends in architecture in Europe.



"Women's bin me downfall."

"Really! What sort of women?"

"Them wiv 'andbags!"—The Humorist, London, England.

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The 1931 Nobel prize for literature was awarded to Dr. Eric Axel Karlfeldt, the Swedish poet.

First shipment over the new extension of the Temiskaming & Northern Ontario Railway from Moosel Factory consisted of 8,000 pounds of fur, valued at \$160,000.

H. G. Smith, until recently Canadian Government Trade Commissioner on the United States Pacific Coast, has been appointed trade commissioner at Liverpool, England.

Of the 105 aviation records recognized by the International Aeronautical Federation, 38 are held by France, 30 by Germany and only 19 by the United States.

A petition from 100,000 emigrants in Australia asking that they be brought to the continent is under consideration by the government because of their suffering is under advisement by the government.

Pioneer lumberman and former member of the Royal North West Mounted Police, as well as a pioneer of the Canadian Northwest, John Collins, 86, died recently in Toronto.

Lord Hugh Montague Trenchard, marshal of the Royal Air Force since 1927 and a veteran of the world war, has been appointed commissioners of metropolitan police succeeding Lord Syng of Polye.

A decision to cease dispatching ships to Russia was adopted by German ship owners on the grounds that recent attacks on German vessels by Soviet ports had been shelled by Russian authorities.

Senator Charles P. Beaubien, Montreal, represented Canada at the meeting of the Pan American Economic Congress at Madrid. The Canadian's application for membership was ratified and Senator Beaubien took his seat as an official delegate.

Protest From Apple Growers in France

Ask Government Protection Against Canadian and U.S. Imports

An apple tariff, aimed at Canadian and United States products, will come before Parliament when it resumes in November. The North American products have flooded the French market, creeping even into Rouen, the heart of the Normandy apple region. Growers have asked Parliament to protect them. Some state railroads have been at work teaching peasants how to better apples and how to pack them.

More than 12,000,000 tons of coal are awaiting shipment from mine pitsides of the Ruhr.

An old man is able to hold a place in industry if he owns the industry.



"What we go to this party very smart clothes?"

"No, in any old thing, just as you are now!"—Buen Humor, Madrid.

W. N. U. 3012

Rare Crops Bring Rare Price

Farmers Who Try New Varieties Usually Have Success

The cleverest farmers enter into all business enterprises, and there is no exception. It may be a combination of local drought that cuts short the growing season, or perhaps that brings down prices. Occasionally it works the other way when a bumper yield meets a buoyant market.

These potato breeders in Scotland are making a specialty by growing something over fifty dollars a ton which may be envied for their good fortune. It was not mere luck, however, that enabled them to patiently select and plant the tubers that were free from blight. They exercised their skill for a long period of years and finally secured their award.

Other instances may be cited of farmers who by happy chance cashed in on an unusual crop. For instance, the growers in Montana switched last year to sunflower seed, which is imported from South America to feed canaries. They are now getting good prices for this somewhat rare crop. A San Joaquin farmer, who raised millet as a good prospect when others had looked doubtful, in spite of the winds and dry weather, the millet thrived and the story goes that he sold it for several dollars a bushel.

These are bright spots in what is likely to prove a picture of agriculture in 1931.

Great Improvement Shown

Judging in Community Progress Competition Has Been Completed

General improvement in all avenues of rural life is reported in avances in the competition for the progress competition of the Canadian National Railways by Dr. W. J. Black, Director of Colonization, Agriculture and Natural Resources for the railway company, who has returned to Montreal recently from Robert England, western manager of the department. Dr. Black has been in Alberta assisting the judges in the community progress competition on their final inspection tour.

Judges in the community progress competition is now completed in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, but results will not be announced until the end of the year when all entries have been given in and accepted.

Judges will confer with agricultural officials in each province before making their decisions, particularly with the departments of agriculture, public health and education.

Will Not Lose Anything

Two of the largest hotels in New York announce they will accept Canadian money at par value, despite its devalued condition. An announcement said the two hotels had accepted Canadian money at par even during the days immediately after the Great War, and would continue to do so regardless of the money's worth in United States funds.

Better For Business

"Why do you prefer your employees going to church instead of going to the bar? You're not a religious man yourself!" inquired his visitor.

"Those who go to church do their sleeping there, the others spend most of Monday sleeping on the job," explained the boss.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Heeded In Shoe Making

Eighty-seven processes were involved in the making of a pair of odd shoes, which were made from uncut skins in the phenomenal time of thirty-two and a half minutes by a Bristol firm. None of the normal decorative details were omitted.

Canada Is Entertaining Distinguished Visitors

Several Outstanding Men to Spend Some Time Here

Men and women who have achieved distinction in widely different walks of life will grace the Canadian scene when they disembark from the Canadian Pacific liner "Empress of Britain."

Heading the passenger list were Lord Trenchard, newly appointed to head the Military Commission, Gen. Sir Rafael Sabatini, author; Lord Rothermere, publisher; Hon. E. B. Ryckman, Canadian Minister of National Revenue; Hon. Raoul Daniell, Minister of National Health; Rodolphe Lemire, former speaker of the Canadian House of Commons, and Viscount and Lady Ebrington.

Lord Ebrington is to judge at the show, which is to be held in connection with the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto. Prior to the fair he and Lady Ebrington will cross Canada to Victoria, B.C.

Lord Trenchard is to visit Kitchener, Ont., to extend to the Canadian Scots Fusiliers the greetings of the Scots Fusiliers, of which regiment he is Colonel.

Senior Dunbar and returning from a meeting of the League of Nations, Lord Rothermere told ship's reporters he was back in Canada to see pulp and paper manufacturers.

Recipes For This Week

(By Betty Barclay)

PUMPKIN PRESERVES

For the ring of taste seen in a small pumpkin, cut the flesh in inch cubes. Cook in a small amount of water until tender. Drain and weigh. For each pound of pumpkin allow 1 pound of sugar, 2 lemons and 2 cups of water. Remove seeds and soak with the ginger over night in cold water. Next morning cook in same water until the lemon rind is tender. Add the sugar and 2 cups of water. Boil until the pumpkin is transparent. Drain and pour in jars. Cook syrup until it is thick and pour over the fruit in the jar. Seal tightly.

BEET RELISH

1 medium beet, diced.
1 medium onion, white onion.
2 red peppers.
2 cups sautéed horse-radish.
1 cup vinegar.

Cook the beets until they are tender and the skins slip off easily. Cut or chop the beets, onion, and peppers. Combine the ingredients. Cook the mixture until it is clear. Seal it in clean jars.

Cook the beets until they are tender and the skins slip off easily. Cut or chop the beets, onion, and peppers. Combine the ingredients. Cook the mixture until it is clear. Seal it in clean jars.

Cattle Reach Paris

First Consignment of Canadian cattle has shipped to France. The first consignment of Canadian cattle ever shipped to France. The shipment consists of 172 head worth \$600,000. All were in excellent health and there was not a single casualty in the crossing.

This will be followed by a second consignment shortly. Moreover, another will shortly proceed to Canada to purchase 1,000 head of steers to replace French entirely depleted herds. France can assimilate regular weekly shipments of Canadian cattle for fattening.

Canada and Switzerland are the only two countries allowed to export cattle to France, and Switzerland has a small exportable surplus.

Jurisdiction Extended

High Commissioner for Canada Now Controls All Departments

Jurisdiction over all departments of the Canadian Government in the United Kingdom will be exercised by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, High Commissioner for Canada in Great Britain. An order-in-council passed by Hon. H. L. Larkin, Minister of Communications and which gave to Mr. Larkin additional jurisdiction, has been extended so as to apply to Mr. Ferguson. As things now stand the Canadian High Commission in London, England, will have supervision and control over officials of the Immigration, Trade and Commerce, Agriculture, and any other Government departments in the United Kingdom.

Windbreak Necessary

Plums, cherries, and the harder varieties of apples have been successfully grown on the Canadian prairies, but the orchards in all cases were protected by a suitable windbreak.

An historic entry among the steamship arrivals reads: "At Liverpool Farnworth from Churchill Manitoba."

Winnipeg Newspaper Union



(By Annebel Worthington)

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

OCTOBER 25

PAUL IN CORINTH

Golden Text—"Now stablish faith, hope, love; these three; but the greatest of these is love."—1 Corinthians 13:13.

Lesson: Acts 18:1-17; 1 Corinthians 13:13.

Devotional Reading: 1 Corinthians 13:13.

Explanations and Comments

Paul the Tentmaker, verses 1-3.

Last week, we left Paul at Berea. From there he went to Thessalonica and, following what must have been a very disappointing experience in Athens, came to Corinth.

Here at Corinth Paul's ministry lasted eighteen months. His tract on the testimony by day and preached at night. Just what Paul taught is not known. The Apostle Luther translated the word "carpet manufacturer." Chrysostom describes Paul as "the master of stitching bides of leather together with his hands." It is generally thought that the trade was called Cilician cloth from the fact that was made in Cilicia, near Tarsus, Paul's native home.

Paul, according to Jewish and Greek, verses 4, 5, is split of many disagreements and of physical weakness.

One of the "Greeks" was present in the synagogue every Sabbath, seeking to persuade Jews to give up their religion.

The "Greeks" were proselytes in the synagogue, as the distinction of verse 6.

The effect upon Paul of the coming of the "Greek" and Timothy, who had remained at Berea, was great. He was encouraged by their presence, his spirits revived and his whole activity increased. He was more successful than ever before.

Turning To The Gentiles, verses 6-11.

The Jews opposed Paul and blasphemed him, but the Gentiles could not argue against Paul's message, but what they wanted in return was to be allowed to wear the capote.

The bodice cut all in one, with the bodice and skirt joined which makes it especially simple for home seamstresses.

Another idea for this easily made model, that will make it appear even prettier, is to add a belt to the bodice with the capote collar as shown in miniature view.

Dark blue print, violet batiste and pastel tulip silk make up most attractively with the capote collar.

It can make it with the short sleeves without the capote. Choose cotton or silk.

Style No. 2922 was held in sizes 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32 inches. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material with ¾ yard extra for bust.

Wool crepe, tweed mixtures and cotton crepe also appropriate. Use 1½ yards of 36-inch stamps or 20-inch cotton preferred. Wrap coin carefully.

How To Order Patterns

Address: Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave., Winnipeg.

Pattern No. Size.

Name Town

Town

Tried To Help

"Two cows in the field," said a teacher to a class of small boys, incidentally writing on the blackboard.

"Now, that sentence is wrong. Can anyone tell me why?"

Wearily she looked over the parallel class.

"Come, come," she said encouragingly.

One youngster, with a latent spark of chivalry, sought to help her out of the difficulty.

"Perhaps one of them is a calf, miss," he suggested.

Birds mate for life, it is true, but they never make the mistake of getting the wrong kind of bird.

They have even a wider field of influence, through the large legions which provide courses equivalent to university standards. There need be no rivalry between the academic and the practical institutions for such supplements as the other.

Knew Better

"So you're a salesman now, eh, Sambo?" Do you stand behind the products you sell?

"No, sir, I don't."

"Why, Sam, I'm surprised at you. You should always stand behind your product. What are you selling?"

"Mules."

Statistical studies in Illinois indicate that women live, on the average, two years longer than men, yet women have more physical defects and get sick oftener.

Royal Winter Fair

Notes of Confidence in Canadian Agriculture to Sound

A welcome and refreshing tone of confidence in Canadian agricultural conditions is sounded by the management of the Royal Winter Fair that "prospects for entries at the Royal in all departments were never better than at the present moment."

"Exhibitors in the western Provinces are most anxious to continue to display their stock, and the agricultural section of the Royal's program," the Royal's statement goes on, "and the Dominion Government and the Provincial Governments, recognizing the advantages of the exhibition, are taking a favorable position at the Royal in all departments.

"The Royal has been more than the usual success in the United States points this year and the Royal's survey of Ontario and Quebec indicates that there is considerable live stock interest in the country, and exhibits at the Royal are very good indeed. The 'Winter Fair' will open with the best and most representative live stock displays which we have ever had."

"Although generally speaking November is not a very有利 month for the Royal, 1930 was the Royal's record year, not only in exhibits and attendance, but the spirit of the people at the show was happier than at any previous year. We must submit that the spirit of optimism at least time has served a very useful purpose in that it has enabled Canadians better to view recent economic difficulties."

"The 'Winter Fair' is designed to commemorate its founding and inauguration ten years ago, when in the depression that followed the war it helped so signal a restoration of confidence to do business."

"The Royal is 'the birthday' of the Royal," he said. "We believe that similar result will be secured at the forthcoming Royal Winter Fair, and more noticeable perhaps on account of the greater contrast in conditions."

"The Royal is entering upon its next cycle under conditions which permit it to perform a service to Canada in influencing the general outlook and attitude of the people."

The registration at colleges this fall is larger than ever, demonstrating an increase in numbers of young men seeking an education is seen at the Ontario Agricultural College, and will doubtless be evident at the other agricultural schools in the future. With hardly any experience by almost everybody, the expenditure for college training is apparently regarded not as a luxury but as an investment that will bring full return in the future."

With the Alberta Government decided that in the interests of economy one of the agricultural schools should be closed this year, a storm of protest was raised. The Alberta Education Department, however, has pointed out their expense and damage to the school system, and a wide influence as rallying centres for young men and women from the farms. Recently when Hon. Robert W. McLeod, Alberta's Minister of the Provincial Mortality Fund, was asked about the closing of the school, he took occasion to say that it was part of his policy to establish schools in connection with a number of the experimental farms, and that the school would be located at the farm.

Each school would accommodate not more than fifty students, which will ensure that individual attention be given and that practical experience be obtained in the fields of agriculture and horticulture. The impression of the school of this type that are already operating confirms the impression that they are best suited to the needs of young men who are to return to the farms.

They have even a wider field of influence through the large legions which provide courses equivalent to university standards. There need be no rivalry between the academic and the practical institutions for such supplements as the other.

As the gas goes through the engine, forcing piston up and down, much of the heat is absorbed and compressed, Meyer said. The cooled air returns to the pressure tank, which is heated by electricity from batteries and a pump.

This heating, he explained, expands the air in the tank, increasing the pressure. He did not clear how many pounds of air would be required per mile.

Australia has a record wool clip.

He pointed out that the car picks up speed quickly and smoothly with a slight hiss of air from the exhaust valves. The motor was geared so the maximum speed reached was 35 miles per hour, but Meyer said with a gear shift a higher powered engine could equal or higher than those of gasoline driven cars may be attained.

As the gas goes through the engine, forcing piston up and down, much of the heat is absorbed and compressed, Meyer said. The cooled air returns to the pressure tank, which is heated by electricity from batteries and a pump.

This heating, he explained, expands the air in the tank, increasing the pressure. He did not clear how many pounds of air would be required per mile.

The gas is then compressed and

expands again, forcing the piston down again, and the cycle repeats.

"Who is that horrid old woman, grandma?" That is myself when I was your age!"—Der Gemütliche Sachse, Leipzig.

LEAGUE ACTS TO AVERT CONFLICT IN THE ORIENT

Geneva.—The Council of the League of Nations overwhelmed Japanese opposition by voting 13 to 1 to invite the United States to participate in its discussion of measures to be taken between Japan and China in Manchuria. The council's action revived hope that the league would be able to bring about a peaceful settlement of the Manchurian crisis.

"We are still loyal members of the league and have been from the first," Kenichiro Yoshizawa, Japan's spokesman, told questioners at the end of the hearing. "The Japanese government maintained so persistently by him and the Tokyo Government was emphatically overruled, aristid Brittan, chairman of the council and French foreign minister, and his colleagues fought long and ardently with Mr. Yoshizawa."

The feeling that not only war in the far east but also the very life of the League of Nations was at stake increased fear on the part of League proponents that the institution might show weakness in a vital test. The result, therefore, was not only with great relief, but also in international circles which regarded the council's determination to override Japan's opposition as their eagerly desired token of vitality.

President Bennett, at the council's secret session reported the procedure was conducted in this manner.

M. Briand began by reading the form of invitation which had been drafted. M. Yoshizawa read his written objection.

The Japanese raised several constitutional questions, the Japanese spokesman said. He contended it was much more a question of procedure (which took a majority council vote is required), but was indeed a question of substance (which requires unanimity).

M. Briand and Lord Reading, British foreign secretary, asked the question of substance to be decided.

A long debate resulted between M. Yoshizawa on one side and all the other members, except Dr. Alfred Sze, Chinese spokesman, Dr. Dyer, Dr. Sy, and others against him.

Both French and British representatives declared Japan's position to be invalid on two grounds:

The Japanese would not decide *now* on something now, the Japanese and Chinese agreed three weeks ago to welcome close co-operation on the part of the United States; so the council was invited to initiate co-operation on the spot.

The second point made by these spokesmen was that the council was not, as Japan contended, asking a non-lethal resolution, but that it was still beckoning to a man already in the audience to come to that table.

At the end, M. Yoshizawa suggested that the council constitute a committee of experts to study the just claim of the Chinese and report Friday October 16. Asked if he were ready to abide by the jurist's recommendation, the Japanese representative replied he could not answer that question. A vote was taken on his proposal and only Gerhard von Mutius, German delegate, sided with him.

M. Briand decided immediately that jurists would only make the examination worse. A vote was then taken on the proposal to invite the United States. M. Briand, asking those opposing it to raise their hands. No hand went up but after a moment M. Yoshizawa announced that he was in opposition.

First Canadian Entrant In International Show

Saskatchewan Man Heads List For

Chicago, Ill.—First Canadian entrant in the 1931 International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, is James A. Pur, of Langham, Sask. Distinction for having spent in the last year from Canada to this competitive crop market went to the same Saskatchewan grower last year.

The International Grain and Hay Show is a department of the International Livestock Exposition which will be held at the Chicago stockyards, November 28 to December 5.

Pur will be an exhibitor in the oats and rye classes of the 1931 show.

—Editorial, *Farmer*

Toronto, Ont.—There is a growing feeling among a number of prominent people that a large portion of the world will be disposed to follow the sound methods of the dominion, said A. F. Price, General Manager of the Imperial Bank. Mr. Phillips returned to Toronto recently from a holiday in Great Britain.

W. N. U. 1912

Lower Insurance Rates

Hope To Obtain More Favourable Consideration For H.B.R. Rule

Ottawa, Ont.—The safe and expeditious voyage of the two freighters carrying test grain shipments from Port Churchill on Hudson Bay to Europe has been the chief factor in the case of the Department of Marine in its efforts to secure more favourable insurance rates on vessels using Hudson Straits, Alex. Johnston, Deputy Minister of Marine, states. The efforts of the department to secure lower insurance rates will be resumed in the near future.

In summing up his report to the department, following its return from London in October, Captain W. Mount of the "Farmworth," said: "To sum up the position, and judging by the conditions prevailing this year, a vessel properly equipped and carrying grain in the proper season, fitted with a compass, a direction-finding outfit, well ballasted, will experience no more difficulty in making a passage than would be passing in through Lake Erie."

Captain Mount reported very little sighted on the passage in and out of the straits.

On the difficulty encountered by Captain Mount was compass trouble when in certain sections of the straits, due to the proximity of the magnetic pole. At these points the compass became sluggish and practically useless, he reported. This difficulty, however, could be easily compensated, he said, with a gyro compass.

Port facilities at Churchill are still under construction and dredging continues. Captain Mount believed that next year three or four vessels could load at the same time efficiently.

Premier Bennett Honored

McGill University Confers Degree Of Doctor Of Laws

Montreal, Que.—A limeringing pomp and dignity with a colourful display of warmth of welcome, McGill University conferred upon Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, who accompanied Prime Minister Bennett last year when he attended the Imperial Conference, of the belief that it will not be long before Canada becomes the example of Great Britain.

Addressing the members of the Kiwanis Club here, on the subject of "Currency and International Finance," he stated that this step was taken to prove that in order to permanently the Dominion would return to the gold standard.

Lester Rothermere, British newspaper man, in a brief interview here before sailing for home on the "Empress of Britain," said:

"I am sure that Britain will return the sterling to par of \$4.865."

She will come back to a gold standard in time, but the pound was pegged at too high a rate of exchange, he said, "so it sounds unsound."

Lester Rothermere made a flying visit to Canada to hold conferences here with representatives of the newspaper industry in which he is financially interested.

The world depression would not be over for some time and in Great Britain it need not be expected to let up for another 12 or 18 months, he said.

In reply to a question, Lester Rothermere said he thought the recent decrease in unemployment insurance payments was "a good idea," the good old Rothermere, he added, opined that the present rate of 10 per cent of the Canadian dollar would give Canada a fine chance to increase her exports.

The next visit to Canada, probably before the end of the year, would possibly take him to British Columbia to inspect some property in which he was interested, Lester Rothermere said.

"Let us be confident," Premier Bennett declared after remarking that the world's trouble might not be over but was not yet over.

The Japanese would not decide *now* on something now, the Japanese and Chinese agreed three weeks ago to welcome close co-operation on the part of the United States; so the council was invited to initiate co-operation on the spot.

The second point made by these spokesmen was that the council was not, as Japan contended, asking a non-lethal resolution, but that it was still beckoning to a man already in the audience to come to that table.

At the end, M. Yoshizawa suggested that the council constitute a committee of experts to study the just claim of the Chinese and report Friday October 16. Asked if he were ready to abide by the jurist's recommendation, the Japanese representative replied he could not answer that question. A vote was taken on his proposal and only Gerhard von Mutius, German delegate, sided with him.

M. Briand decided immediately that jurists would only make the examination worse.

A vote was then taken on the proposal to invite the United States. M. Briand, asking those opposing it to raise their hands. No hand went up but after a moment M. Yoshizawa announced that he was in opposition.

Reduced Rail Fares

Teachers and Students To Observe Special Rates For Yuletide

Montreal, Que.—Reduced rail fares for teachers and students at schools and colleges for from home will be put in effect for Christmas, Easter and summer holidays by the railways of Canada, it was announced here in a Canadian Passenger Association circular.

The round trip fare for the single fare, it was announced, dates of the sale of such tickets will be governed by holiday dates of the various schools and colleges throughout the country.

A certificate signed by the director or headmaster of the school or college will be necessary to secure the reduced fare.

Excess Freight Rates

Government Will Not Call Upon

To Pay For Churchill Shipments

Ottawa, Ont.—The Dominion Government will not be called upon to absorb any excess freight charges for the handling of the two cargoes of wheat which were sent to Churchill, it was announced by Hon. B. J. Marion, Minister of Railways and Canals.

The Dominion agreed to handle the test-shipment for the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers on behalf of the Fort William and Montreal freight rates. If the cost of the shipments had been higher than this rate, the Dominion would have absorbed it. The Dominion did not levy elevator fees at Churchill.

Season's Work Finished

Ottawa, Ont.—The season's operations of Department of Marine have been brought to a close and the ice-breaker N. B. McLean has left the straits to take up winter service in the St. Lawrence River. The "Arcadia," carrying the Dominion Government hydrographic survey party, has also sailed for home.

Alberta Has Deficit

Operating Deficit Of \$2,306,381 Shown For Last Fiscal Year

Edmonton, Alberta.—An operating deficit of \$2,306,381 for the fiscal year ending March 31 last, was announced by the Alberta Government. A summary of the provincial current accounts was given out by Premier Brownlee, showing the results of the government's financial operations for the year. It was pointed out by the premier that this was the first time in a number of years that such a deficit had been reported.

From 1925 to 1930 inclusive the province showed a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$2,491,386, but the surplus would not last for the year turned into a deficit and long since been a forgone conclusion.

In accounting for the deficit, Premier Brownlee stated that the two main causes were the reduction of \$100,000,000 in grants to municipalities, and a reduction of \$100,000,000 in freight charges on seed and related to schools, \$387,000.

THINKS POUND STERLING WILL CONTINUE LOW

Quebec, Que.—The pound sterling had been "pegged" at too high a rate previously and he did not think Great Britain would be able to maintain it. He stated that the example of Great Britain was followed by all countries.

He believed that next year there would be a change in the exchange rate of the pound sterling to par of \$4.865.

Lester Rothermere, British newspaper man, in a brief interview here before sailing for home on the "Empress of Britain," said:

"I am sure that Britain will return the sterling to par of \$4.865."

She will come back to a gold standard in time, but the pound was pegged at too high a rate of exchange, he said, "so it sounds unsound."

Lester Rothermere made a flying visit to Canada to hold conferences here with representatives of the newspaper industry in which he is financially interested.

The world depression would not be over for some time and in Great Britain it need not be expected to let up for another 12 or 18 months, he said.

In reply to a question, Lester Rothermere said he thought the recent decrease in unemployment insurance payments was "a good idea," the good old Rothermere, he added, opined that the present rate of 10 per cent of the Canadian dollar would give Canada a fine chance to increase her exports.

The next visit to Canada, probably before the end of the year, would possibly take him to British Columbia to inspect some property in which he was interested, Lester Rothermere said.

"Let us be confident," Premier Bennett declared after remarking that the world's trouble might not be over but was not yet over.

The Japanese would not decide *now* on something now, the Japanese and Chinese agreed three weeks ago to welcome close co-operation on the part of the United States; so the council was invited to initiate co-operation on the spot.

The second point made by these spokesmen was that the council was not, as Japan contended, asking a non-lethal resolution, but that it was still beckoning to a man already in the audience to come to that table.

At the end, M. Yoshizawa suggested that the council constitute a committee of experts to study the just claim of the Chinese and report Friday October 16. Asked if he were ready to abide by the jurist's recommendation, the Japanese representative replied he could not answer that question. A vote was taken on his proposal and only Gerhard von Mutius, German delegate, sided with him.

M. Briand decided immediately that jurists would only make the examination worse.

A vote was then taken on the proposal to invite the United States. M. Briand, asking those opposing it to raise their hands. No hand went up but after a moment M. Yoshizawa announced that he was in opposition.

Contribute To Relief Work

Eastern Ministers Giving Part Of Salaries To West

Toronto, Ont.—Pastors under the jurisdiction of Toronto West Presbytery of the United Church of Canada, resolved to donate a percentage of their salaries for relief work in Western Canada.

The decision was made at a meeting of the Presbytery held in New Toronto. Pastors with a salary of \$3,000 to \$5,000 were asked to contribute 10 per cent of their salary for a period of six months.

Those with a salary of less than

\$3,000 were asked to contribute 15 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$2,000 were asked to contribute 20 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$1,000 were asked to contribute 25 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$500 were asked to contribute 30 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$250 were asked to contribute 35 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$100 were asked to contribute 40 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$50 were asked to contribute 45 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$25 were asked to contribute 50 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$10 were asked to contribute 55 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$5 were asked to contribute 60 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$2 were asked to contribute 65 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

\$1 were asked to contribute 70 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 75 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 80 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 85 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 90 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 95 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 100 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 105 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 110 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 115 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 120 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 125 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 130 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 135 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 140 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 145 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 150 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 155 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 160 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 165 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 170 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 175 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 180 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 185 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 190 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 195 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 200 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 205 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 210 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 215 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 220 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 225 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 230 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 235 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 240 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 245 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 250 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 255 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 260 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 265 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 270 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 275 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 280 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 285 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 290 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 295 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 300 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 305 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 310 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 315 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 320 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 325 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 330 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 335 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 340 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

50 cents were asked to contribute 345 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

25 cents were asked to contribute 350 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

10 cents were asked to contribute 355 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

5 cents were asked to contribute 360 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

2 cents were asked to contribute 365 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

1 cent were asked to contribute 370 per cent.

Those with a salary of less than

Champion Groceria

Some More of Our Regular Prices

<i>Wheatlets, per 6 lb. sack.....</i>	25c
<i>Mince Meat, 40 oz. Kerr-Mason Jar.....</i>	43c
<i>Pitted Dates, in bulk, 2 lbs. for.....</i>	29c
<i>Ontario Cheese, per lb.....</i>	20c
<i>Roman Meal, per 2 lb. pkg.....</i>	33c
<i>Kellogg's Corn Flakes, per pkg.....</i>	9c
<i>Crown Olive Toilet Soap, per cake.....</i>	5c
<i>Shelled Almonds, per lb.....</i>	45c
<i>Emperor brand Crabapple Jelly, per 4 lb. tin, Special for Saturday.....</i>	60c
<i>Red Rose Coffee, 1 lb. tin, vacuum packed.....</i>	50c

HIGHEST MARKET PRICE FOR BUTTER AND EGGS

E. LATIFF

Premises in Remodelled Harper Building.
Phone 14

Local and General

M. P. Diermet left last Thursday for Vancouver, after spending some weeks here.

The end men in the minstrel show are busy preparing for the big night November 27th.

The Groves Bros. returned this week from Peace River and report their is no place like the Champion district.

Mr. George I. Stoddart and family wish to express their hearty thanks for the many kind expressions of sympathy and floral tributes received during their recent bereavement, and in particular Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Patterson and Mrs. G. M. Campbell.

R. Lucia spent a few days at Noblesford this week.

B. Hummel and family moved into their new residence on Monday.

The Ladies Aid will meet on Thursday Oct. 29 at the home of Mrs. L. M. Groves.

Miss M. Fortier who has been visiting at D. D. Farmer's, left on Thursday for Trochu.

Mr. and Mrs. Horace Gill and Flora, wish to thank all the friends and neighbors, who so willingly came to their aid during their recent bereavement. Words cannot express our appreciation of such timely thoughtfulness, and from the bottom of our hearts we again thank you.

Bread is The Staff of Life

The Flour Question has never aroused so much interest as today.

Beware of cheap, artificial bleached flour. Demand the best when wheat is so abundant, and nature has provided us the very best wheat in the world.

Don't let your grocer mislead you into using cheap bread or flour whereby you may injure your health.

Ask your miller, ask your baker, who has spent a lifetime in this line. Eat your way into health by using pure, wholesome bread, made out of our own home-grown wheat, which nature has provided with such a fine flavor that when you are using Vulcan Flour you cannot help noticing its quality. It is not killed by chemical or any sort of bleaching. Also milled in a fine, up-to-date mill.

The State of North Dakota has prohibited the bleaching of flour since medical men have proved that bleached flour killed rabbits. So be cautious to select your flour. Don't fail to demand the best. As we raise the best wheat why not have it in the flour we use.

For any further information ask your baker. He knows all different flours, and will be glad to talk it over with you.

**Vulcan Flour Mill,
S. WEGH**

K. R. McLean, R.O., of McLean & Anderson, Sight specialist, 224-8th Ave West, Calgary will make his monthly visit to Champion, Friday, October 30 at the Drug Store.

The official opening of the Champion Badminton club will take place in the Community Hall on Monday, Oct. 29th. The officers of the club are, president, G. L. Depue; Secretary, L. D. Farries, C. Starr, manager.

The third section of the Champion Badminton club will be held in the Community Hall on Monday, Oct. 29th. The officers of the club are, president, G. L. Depue; Secretary, L. D. Farries, C. Starr, manager.

The third section of the Ladies Aid will hold a bake sale and Holloween tea Saturday afternoon in Stephenson's old store Oct. 31. Donation will be \$1.00. Donations related to protein and mineral requirements of chicks, comparative feeding value of the various grains, and commercial supplementary feeds for the prevention of leg weakness in chicks. Nutritional factors influencing hatchability of eggs, and other problems which will have a more or less direct bearing on present day needs of poultryman in the Province.

A research laboratory for nutritional and food problems is being constructed on the roof of the Medical Building at the University. In this new building equipment will be installed to give efficient control of heat, light, moisture, and ventilation, while the laboratories of the bio-chemistry department are being made available for working purposes in connection with the feeding trials. The nutrition studies will be under the direction of Miss Helen J. Milne, lecturer in poultry, who covers problems relating to protein and mineral requirements of chicks, comparative feeding value of the various grains, and commercial supplementary feeds for the prevention of leg weakness in chicks. Nutritional factors influencing hatchability of eggs, and other problems which will have a more or less direct bearing on present day needs of poultryman in the Province.

Notice
Kindly return the disk wheels which were stolen from Howard Smith's car. You may keep the tires, tools, etc., and no questions will be asked. Phone 18.

"All Quiet On The Western Front." Champion Theatre. It's great.

OLD COUNTRY for Christmas

Travel

All CANADIAN PACIFIC Route

Through Sleeping Cars

SPECIAL TRAINS

To Ship's side for Christmas Sailings

Montclare.....	Dec. 3
Duchess of Bedford..	Dec. 11
Montrose.....	Dec. 13
Duchess of Richmond..	Dec. 16

FARES

Greatly
REDUCED
During
DECEMBER

Frequent Sailings During
October and November.

Ask your local ticket Agent or write
G. D. BROPHY
District Passenger Agent
C.P.R. Station



**MRS. MILLIKEN'S
Nursing Home**
(Unincorporated)
Rates, \$2.50 per day.

Visiting hours, 2 to 4 and 6 to 8 p.m.

VILLAGE OF CHAMPION

Early Closing By-Law

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been presented to the Council of the Village of Champion under the provisions of the Early Closing Act praying for the passing of the following by-law:

The Municipal Council of the Village of Champion duly assembled, enacts as follows:

1. All shops throughout the whole area of the Village of Champion, in the Province of Alberta, engaged in the retail trade of groceries, hardware and general merchandise, or any of them is carried on, shall, subject to the following proviso, be closed for the time of closing, and after the hour of six o'clock P.M. all business days, except Wednesdays and Saturdays, the closing hour on Wednesday to one o'clock P.M. and on Saturdays later than 11:30 o'clock P.M. for the week, commencing the first day of October, and the Twenty-first day of July inclusively in each year, on which day (namely, from August 1st to September 30th) such shops shall be closed for the serving of customers not later than 11:30 o'clock P.M. Mondays to Fridays inclusive, and not later than 11:30 P.M. on Saturdays.

Provided that six o'clock and one o'clock closing hours shall not be affected by the serving of meals immediately preceding a statutory or other holiday.

MOTION AND PASSED in Council this day of 1931.

Notice is hereby given that objections to the petition presented to the Municipal Council of the Village of Champion under the provisions of such by-law on the ground that such petition is insufficiently signed or that the signatures are not in sufficient number to entitle the petition to be heard before the Municipal Council of the Village of Champion, and that if no such objection is filed within ten days of the date of this notice, the petition will forthwith proceed to pass the said closing by-law.

By Order
Council of the Village of Champion

21 Piece Tea Set FREE!

From Oct. 26th to Oct. 31
Both dates inclusive

A 21 piece Tea Set will be given away FREE with every purchase of \$10.00 worth of Shelf Hardware or House Furnishings.

Farmer's Hardware

Everything in Good Building Materials

At this season we recommend Beaver Combination Storm Screen Doors
They'll last a life time.

Beaver Oak Floors and others.

BEAVER (ALBERTA) LUMBER

LIMITED
At Your Service
Phone 10

Coal, Coal!

New Mine New Scales Better Coal

The public is invited to try the product of our new mine. New and up-to-date equipment and a harder seam of coal put us in a position to assure purchasers of greater satisfaction than was possible previously.

CHAMPION MINE
Duquesne & Vanbesien

Sam Fong Cafe

FRIGIDAIRE ICE CREAM AND FRUIT
CIGARETTES TOBACCOES
SOFT DRINKS, ETC.

ROOMS Bread For Sale

Best Meals in Town

Bread For Sale

BREAD ! BREAD !

Don't eat your BREAD with your Bread. You raise good wheat—it's made into good flour which gives us a choice to the baked bread. WE USE VULCAN FLOUR because it's made from your wheat and because we find it excels all others for flavor and food value. That's what you want—that's what we aim to give you, and at the right price.

5 Cents per Loaf!

for one loaf or a hundred loaves, we will send you a sample of our bread. We don't please a few but it sure pleases many.

We thank you for your liberal encouragement since we came here two years ago—when the same sized loaf of bread was selling at 15¢ per loaf, or 2 for 25¢. Some difference, we would say!

Think This Over! "Nuff said. Respectfully,
COATES & HANCOCK
HOME BAKERY, Bakers Since 1888
Champion, Alberta.